(XLVIIth Year.)

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1791.

PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, *November* 21.

MR. WADSWORTH from the committee appointed, reported a bill, more effectually to provide for the national defence, by eſtabliſhing an uniform militia throughout the United States: which being twice read, was referred to a committee of the whole houſe on Monday next, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sedgwick called up the report of the committee on the petition of general Jackſon, which was referred to a committee of the whole houſe, made the order of the day for Thurſday next, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Murray called up the report of the committee of elections, on the election of Mr. Mercer to ſerve as repreſentative for the ſtate of Maryland, in lieu of Mr. Pinkney who had reſigned. The report being read,

Mr. Seney moved, that the houſe ſhould adopt it.

Mr. Giles was againſt a too haſty adoption of the report; as the ſubject was of a very important nature, and ſuch as would materially affect the privileges of every member in the houſe. Two queſtions occurred in this buſineſs—the one, whether a perſon, appointed to repreſent his ſtate in congreſs, has the power of reſignation; the other, whether that appointment can be reſigned to the executive of a ſtate government, and whether the executive be authoriſed to accept the reſignation, and iſſue a writ for a new election.—If the report were received, as it then ſtood, he obſerved, that it would authoriſe the executive of every ſtate to judge of all vacancies, and of the circumſtances that may cauſe vacancies. He hoped the houſe would take time to conſider the ſubject: the conſtitution ſays, that when vacancies happen, the executive may iſſue writs to fill up thoſe vacancies: but it does not ſay, that reſignation cauſes a vacancy: and if the executive in the preſent inſtance judges of the circumſtances that cauſe a vacancy, he may do it in every other inſtance; in which caſe the members of the houſe muſt be reduced to hold their ſeats on a very precarious tenure indeed. On the whole he wiſhed the determination might be poſtponed.

Mr. Boudinot coincided in opinion with Mr. Giles, and thought the well being of the houſe was deeply intereſted in the queſtion, whether the executive of a ſtate government ſhould interfere between a member of that houſe, and his conſtituents. He moved that the report ſhould be committed to a committee of the whole houſe.

Mr. Seney obſerved that this was no new caſe;—that there were members ſitting in the houſe, who had been elected in lieu of others who had reſigned: he adverted to the inconvenience that muſt accrue to the ſtate of Maryland from delay; as that ſtate would be deprived of the voice and ſupport of one of her members: he thought it a very new and ſtrange declaration, to ſay that a member has not a right to reſign;—ſuch a doctrine muſt affect the privilege of every free citizen.—ſuppoſe a man, who has a large family, and is engaged in a very extenſive and lucrative buſineſs, ſhould be elected contrary to his will; muſt a man, ſo circumſtanced, be obliged to reſign his buſineſs, and take his ſeat in the houſe?—He wiſhed to have the matter decided; and ſaw no neceſſity of delay.

Mr. Ames thought he recollected to have heard Mr. Pinkney's name called in the liſt of the members, and that the committee of elections had reported him duly elected: the houſe, he obſerved, has a control over abſent members: but if a member may reſign when he pleaſes, he may do it out of the houſe, and withdraw himſelf from the power of the houſe whenever he thinks proper.

Mr. Livermore obſerved, that if the tranſaction alluded to was merely an act of the ſtate executive, it might with ſome degree of truth be ſaid to render the ſeat of every member precarious; but as it was ſupported by the laws of the ſtate, he could not ſuppoſe it dangerous to the privileges of any member of the houſe.

Mr. Sedgwick thought it of ſome importance to determine upon what tenure the members were to hold their ſeats, and what circumſtances were to vacate them. He therefore wiſhed to have the queſtion properly diſcuſſed, and that the report ſhould be committed.

The queſtion on the commitment being taken and carried, the report of the ſelect committee was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Dayton then called up a motion for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill to extend the time limited for ſettling the accounts of the United States with the individual ſtates. The motion was agreed to, and the committee accordingly appointed.

On a motion for referring to the ſecretary of the war department, a petition praying compenſation for a veſſel ſcuttled and ſunk in the river Delaware, by order of the committee of ſafety during the late war. Some debate took place; which terminated in a reſolution, that the petition ſhould be rejected.

The houſe then, purſuant to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the bill, apportioning the repreſentation of the people of the United States, according to the firſt enumeration.—Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

Motions were made for the different ratio of thirty-four and thirty-five thouſand, which were rejected: difficulties were ſtated with reſpect to the time, when the additional members ſhould be elected, and entitled to take their ſeats in the houſe; ſundry amendments were propoſed and debated; after which the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *November* 22.

Mr. Speaker laid before the houſe a report from the ſecretary of ſtate, on the petition of Jacob Iſaacs of Newport, Rhode-Iſland, praying a bounty for the diſcovery of a method of converting ſalt water into freſh. In the ſaid report, the ſecretary of ſtate traced the hiſtory of the various attempts hitherto made to attain that grand deſideratum, of ſo much importance to ſea-faring people; deſcribed the various proceſſes, and their effects:—(from all which it appears, that, before Mr. Iſaacs's diſcovery, various methods, ſimple in their operation, had been ſucceſsfully put in practice by different navigators to obtain ſupplies of water from the ſea) and concluded with a recommendation, that proper directions for the purpoſe ſhould be printed on the back of all clearances of veſſels, from every port of the United States.

Mr. Findley preſented a memorial from a committee of the counties of Waſhington, Weſtmoreland, Fayette, and Allegany, (in this ſtate) remonſtrating againſt the exciſe law. Referred to the ſecretary of the treaſury for information.

Mr. Lawrance, from the committee appointed, reported a bill making appropriations for the ſupport of government, for the year 1792; which was twice read, referred to a committee of the whole houſe, and made the order of the day for Wedneſday the 30th inſtant.

Mr. Williamſon preſented a memorial from the quakers of the eaſtern part of North-Carolina, praying an immunity from militia duty.—Referred to the committee of the whole on the militia bill.

The houſe, in committee of the whole, (Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair) proceeded to the further conſideration of the report of the committee of elections, on the election of J. F. Mercer, to repreſent the ſtate of Maryland, in congreſs, in the room of Mr. Pinkney, who had been elected, and reſigned.

Mr. Seney obſerved, that the further diſcuſſion of this buſineſs would be only productive of an unneceſſary waſte of time. He was at a loſs to account for the difficulties ſtarted by gentlemen on this occaſion:—this was not the firſt inſtance of vacancies occaſioned by reſignation, and of the election of new members to ſupply them:—but it was the firſt inſtance in which objections were brought forward:—the executive and council of Maryland were not, he hoped, ſo ignorant of their duty, or ſo little acquainted with the conſtitution of the United States, as to have taken any improper ſteps on this occaſion:—the committee of elections had deliberately weighed the matter, and reported Mr. Mercer duly elected; and he hoped their report would be adopted.

Mr. Giles, though he entertained a high reſpect for the executive of the ſtate of Maryland, and did not doubt that the greateſt caution had been obſerved in every meaſure relative to the election of Mr. Mercer, —was however unwilling the opinion of the houſe ſhould be given up in favour of the opinion of theirs. The report of the committee he looked upon as improper:—reſignation did not, in his opinion, create a vacancy in the repreſentative branch of the government;—and the reſignation of any appointment muſt be made to the power that conferred it.—He drew many arguments from the practice of the Britiſh government, and from the ſilence of the conſtitution, with reſpect to the reſignation of repreſentatives;—maintained, that the duty of the ſtate executive was, not to declare when a vacancy happened in the repreſentation, but ſimply to iſſue writs to ſupply the vacancy, when it was declared.—It might affect the privileges of every member of the houſe, if a tribunal, that was only empowered to iſſue writs, was permitted to decide when vacancies took place:—the houſe alone, he thought, had a right to determine reſpecting the reſignation; and if this right was transferred to the executive, the whole power of judging of every circumſtance that might create a vacancy, was transferred with it;—for ſince the conſtitution of the United States does not ſay that reſignation cauſes a vacancy, the executive, authoriſed to ſay that it does, may alſo determine that any other circumſtance exiſts one.

The houſe being judge of the elections of its own members, muſt, in his opinion, judge of all the contingent circumſtances pertaining to elections:—if in the preſent inſtance, the executive be allowed to judge of the cauſe creating a vacancy, will not the executive of every other ſtate be empowered to declare a vacancy, whenever an election happens to turn out contrary to their own wiſhes?—As to the act of the ſtate of Maryland, they could not make that a vacancy, which was not ſo by the conſtitution.—On the whole in every point of view, he conſidered the report of the committee as improper, hoped it would be rejected, and wiſhed to ſee the principle eſtabliſhed by the houſe.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) was in favour of accepting the report of the committee, but did not wiſh this ſhould be done, without giving the buſineſs a due ſhare of conſideration. As this was the firſt inſtance of the kind, he thought it of ſome conſequence to eſtabliſh a proper principle. It might be queſtioned, he ſaid, whether this could be called a reſignation, the reſignation of an office being very different from the non-acceptance of it; and Mr. Pinkney having declined the appointment, before he took his ſeat in the houſe.—As to any arguments drawn from the practice of the Britiſh parliament, he alleged ſeveral reaſons to prove their inapplicability to the caſe under conſideration:—And although the conſtitution makes no particular mention of the reſignation of members of the houſe of repreſentatives, yet as it contains no clauſe to prevent ſuch reſignation, he thought it would be a convenient conſtruction, to ſay, that they have the power of reſigning their ſeats:—for, ſuppoſe a member ſick, unable to attend the houſe, and yet precluded from reſigning, his conſtituents muſt be deprived of the benefit of his ſervices in congreſs:—As to the neceſſity of reſigning an office to the power that conferred it, this argument ſeemed ſtrong againſt the reſignation of the preſident or vice-preſident, who were choſen by the people through the medium of electors; and yet the conſtitution expreſsly provides for their reſignation. The conſtitution, he obſerved, left the queſtion open for the houſe to decide what circumſtances ſhould cauſe vacancies, and there is no clauſe in it which excludes reſignation from being one of thoſe circumſtances. He could not ſee how the executive of any ſtate would have the power of diſplacing a member, and declaring his ſeat vacated:—if ſuch a caſe ſhould occur, the houſe would inveſtigate the buſineſs; and the perſon improperly ſent forward to occupy a ſeat in congreſs, would of courſe be ſent back again; ſo that no danger was to be apprehended from that quarter. On the ſubject of reſignation, he obſerved, that the laws of the ſtates varied, proviſions being made for ſuch caſes by ſome, for inſtance by Maryland, whilſt in others, as in South-Carolina, the queſtion of reſignation was left wholly untouched. A member of the legiſlature of South-Carolina cannot reſign his ſeat, but a perſon elected may refuſe to accept it:—in the parliament of Great-Britain, a member who wiſhes to reſign, effects this by accepting of an office which is merely nominal, though ſufficient to incapacitate him from holding his ſeat:—the ſame mode might be purſued by a member of congreſs, who, if otherwiſe debarred the privilege of reſigning his ſeat, muſt be obliged to apply for ſome office that will diſqualify him. He concluded with a wiſh that the report of the committee might be adopted, as a precedent to regulate the buſineſs.

Mr. Murray was of opinion, that, both from principle and convenience, the report ought to be adopted. Vacancies, he obſerved, may happen in various ways; and it muſt depend on the manner in which they happen, whether the buſineſs ſhall be taken up by the ſtate executive, or made known to the ſtate legiſlature through the medium of the houſe. If a member has once taken his ſeat, and afterwards reſigns it, he thought it would then be the buſineſs of the houſe to declare the vacancy; but if the perſon elected declines the appointment before he has taken his ſeat, then the notification belongs to the executive:—and when either death or refuſal of acceptance cauſes a vacancy, the executive muſt recogniſe ſuch vacancy, and iſſue writs for a new election. Suppoſe the houſe ſhould decide that Mr. Pinkney had not reſigned in due form, or had not a right to reſign, the ſtate of Maryland muſt remain unrepreſented. Suppoſe the ſtate of Georgia had choſen perſons who were unwilling to ſerve,—if theſe members muſt be obliged to come before the houſe, to give in their reſignation, that ſtate would not be repreſented during the whole ſeſſion. The houſe, he obſerved, before they ſhould decide upon the principle, ought to conſider the practicability of carrying it into execution. If it be decided that Mr. Pinkney could not reſign, the houſe muſt diſpatch the ſergeant at arms after him to bring him before the bar; but they cannot puniſh him, as he did not undertake any truſt, and cannot therefore be anſwerable for a breach of duty. With reſpect to pre-

cedents drawn from the practice of Great-Britain, he thought them of little weight; and was not at all disposed to look into the government of a country, that had no constitution, for precedents to be followed in the government of this country that enjoys a constitution the best defined in the universe. He noticed some reasons for depriving members of the British parliament of the power of resignation, which do not apply to the circumstances of the United States;—and observed, that as the federal constitution is silent as to the right of resignation, and that right exists under some of the state governments, the house cannot take away the privilege by implication. The constitution of Maryland recognises the right, and has expresly provided for it: the constitutions of some of the other states also, considering the absurdity of forcing a man to the performance of a duty, which ought to be voluntary on his part, have not taken away from the person elected this privilege, which is one of the greatest instances of his freedom. Reasons may be alleged, why military men should not be permitted to resign their appointments in particular cases; but those reasons do not apply to members of the legislature:—if the right of resignation was refused to them in cases of sickness, imprisonment, or even apprehension of imprisonment, the house would be deprived of the attendance of its members:—why then not establish at once a principle that would obviate all those difficulties?—As Mr. Pinkney had not undertaken a trust, and Mr. Mercer was duly elected, he hoped the report of the select committee would be adopted.

After further remarks by Messrs. Williamson, Gerry, Seney, Sedgwick, Lee and Vining, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill apportioning the representation of the people of the United States, according to the first enumeration.

Some debate having taken place respecting the time when the additional members should be admitted into the house,

Mr. Madison proposed, and the committee adopted, the following amendment;

"That from and after the 3d day of March, 1793, and until the next enumeration of the people of the United States, the house of representatives shall be composed of members, who shall have been chosen in the proportion of one representative to every 30,000 persons, computed according to the rule prescibed by the constitution of the United States."

Sundry other amendments were made; after which the committee rose and reported the bill, as amended.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY *November* 23.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a report from the secretary of the department of war, on the petitions of the widows, children and executors of sundry commissioned officers, who perished during the late war. Referred to the committee appointed to prepare a bill making compensation to the widows, orphans and representatives of deceased officers of the late army.

Mr. Madison presented a memorial from the quakers of the state of Virginia, praying immunity from militia duty. Referred to the committee of the whole on the militia bill.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the committee of the whole house to the "bill apportioning the representation of the people of the United States according to the first enumeration."

Mr. Sedgwick moved an amendment, for settling the ratio at thirty-four thousand; and called for the yeas and nays.

The question was taken on this motion, and lost.

The yeas and nays were as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Ames, Ashe, Barnewell, Boudinot, B. Bourne, S. Bourne, Dayton, Gilman, Goodhue, Hillhouse, Kitchell, Livermore, Niles, Sedgwick, J. Smith, I. Smith, W. Smith, Steele, Sturges, Thatcher, Ward.———21.

Nays.—Messrs. Baldwin, Brown, Benson, Findley, Gerry, Giles, Gordon, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Hartley, Heister, Huger, Jacobs, Kittera, Lawrence, Leanard, Lee, Macon, Madison, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, Seney, Sheredine, Sumpter, Sylvester, Tredwell, Tucker, Venable, Wadsworth, Wayne, White, Williamson, Willis.———38.

The house having gone through the amendments, and further amended the bill, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole (Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair) and proceeded to the further consideration of the report of the committee of elections on the election of Mr. J. F. Mercer, as representative for the state of Maryland, in the room of Mr. Pinkney, who had resigned his appointment.

After a debate of some length, the committee rose, and reported the report of the standing committee of elections, with amendments; which being adopted by the house, Mr. Mercer is recognised as entitled to sit in the house, to represent the state of Maryland.

Adjourned.

PARIS, *September* 12.

Affairs of the Colonies.

THE sitting of the national assembly of the 5th in the evening, was one of the most tumultuous of the present session. The affairs of the colonies, and the decree of the 15th of May, in favour of the people of colour, gave rise to the tumult. The two opposite parties are more violent than ever. The debate was opened by the reading of an address of the city of Brest, very different from that by which the citizens of Nantes desired the repeal of the decree in question, by a formal prediction of the total loss of the colonies, if the assembly should not determine to take that step. That petition read at the sitting of the 25th of August, was referred to the colonial committee. That of Brest, on the contrary demands the execution of the decree of the 15th of May, and violently charges the committee. Messrs. Alexander Lameth and Barnave, have answered these charges with great force, and have not concealed that the assembly would be at last compelled to repeal its decree. M. Robespiere, giving a loose to his violent temper, openly declared the two above named members to be traitors to their country, and he prayed a day to be appointed to prove the truth of his charge, formally accusing M. Barnave with having employed the most iniquitous means to prevent the execution of the decree in the colonies. M. Barnave has accepted the challenge, and likewise required a special sitting for the discussion of the affair. A dreadful agitation succeeded this challenge. At last, in order to put an end to this scandalous scene, the assembly passed on to the order of the day, and separated without taking this subject into consideration.

The discussion began again on Wednesday the 7th in the forenoon; when M. Rewbell, persuaded, as well as several other members, that the whole truth is not yet known respecting this matter, moved that it should be adjourned to the next legislature; but M. Barnave opposed this motion out of concern for the colonies, and moved that a new report be ordered on the subject, to be made in ten days, which was decreed.

A thick veil still seems to cloud this subject, and prevent us as yet from forming a judgment on the question. The whole commercial interest appears to wish for the repeal of this humane decree. As to the news which come daily from the colonies, they all contradict each other, and each bears the stamp of the spirit of party which dictated it. It appears, however, that there is a large majority against the adoption of the contested decree.

ST. EUSTATIUS, *October* 28.

In the night of the 24th instant, we had a heavy gale from the S. W. accompanied with a heavy swell of the sea, and great fall of rain; there were about 24 sail of vessels in the road when it began, several of which in striving to get under weigh run foul of each other, by which some damage was sustained. On Tuesday morning an affecting scene was presented to the view of the sympathetic spectators on shore; the sea continuing to run very high and the wind increasing, the perilous state of those on board gave great anxiety to the feeling mind. Two vessels only held by their anchors; many cleared the land and got to sea—a sloop and schooner belonging to this island, and the sloop Jersey, of Jersey, captain Hampton, were driven on shore. This sloop had but a few days before anchored in the road under a jury mast, after escaping the fury of a violent gale, and had just got in a new mast, which the master and crew were all night laboriously employed to secure, with tackels, for the reception of sail to get her to sea, but at four o'clock in the morning, their laudable view was disappointed, her best bower cable gave out and she was driven from her small anchor on shore. About 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning the gale abated, since then most of the above-mentioned vessels have returned to their moorings. Happily no lives were lost; and we do not hear of any vessel now remaining unaccounted for.

Letters from St. Martin's state the consequences of this gale to have been more fatal there; a new ship belonging to New-London, with 1800 barrels salt on board, three other American vessels, and a sloop and schooner belonging to that island, were driven on shore, and some parts of the island the planters have suffered considerably. In the town of Great-Bay it gives us pleasure to add, the effects of it were trifling, as the blowing down of fences, &c.

BOSTON, *November* 10.

Yesterday the inhabitants met at Faneuil-Hall pursuant to adjournment.

The committee appointed to draught instructions to our representatives, relative to the repeal of a law passed in 1750, prohibiting theatrical exhibitions, reported the same, which, after some debate, were accepted.

SALEM, *November* 8.

Captain Henry Clarke arrived here since our last from Cape François, which he left on the 8th of October, in no happier situation than our former accounts represented.

A letter from James Perkins, Esq; resident at the Cape, dated the 7th of October, says, "The blacks have made proposals to surrender; yet there is so little faith to be put in these people, we know not if their repentance is sincere. This eve, or to-morrow, will determine it. The late rains have prevented our troops going into the country. Every thing has therefore remained quiet since my last."

NEW-YORK, *November* 12.

By an examination of the European accounts, we have reason to conclude, that the mighty combinations, and formidable preparations, to effect a counter-revolution in France, exist only in the distracted brains of the fugitive votaries of despotism. The pompous declarations and letters of surrounding sovereigns, which have been published, are supposed to be all fictions. But were all the crowned robbers of Europe to unkennel their slaves, and set them upon France, she would, with the wonderful unanimity which now pervades her, be able to cope with the whole. But liberty is now the watch-word of half the inhabitants of Europe; and for any monarch to engage in a war against it, would be to put one half of his subjects in arms against the other. France (taught by America) and all Europe will eventually be free.

Number of representatives, according to the census now made from the several states, if the ratio of representation established be of

No. of representatives from	1 for 30000	if 1 for 33000	if 1 for 34000	if 1 for 40000
Vermont	2	2	2	1
New-Hampshire	4	4	4	3
Massachusetts	18	14	14	11
Rhode-Island	2	2	2	1
Connecticut	7	7	6	5
New-York	11	10	9	7
New-Jersey	5	5	5	4
Pensylvania	14	13	12	10
Delaware	1	1	1	1
Maryland	9	8	8	6
Virginia	20	19	18	15
Kentucky	2	2	2	2
North-Carolina	11	10	10	8
Georgia	2	2	2	1

And allowing South Carolina, which state has made no return, upon a supposition, 5 members, in each case, would then be 110 104 100 81

PITTSBURG, *November* 5.

About ten or twelve days ago, two men were killed on the Kiskimenitas river which empties into the Allegany river some distance from this place, by the Indians. It is not known what tribe they were of, but generally supposed to be Munsees. This has alarmed that neighbourhood a good deal, and several families have removed into the settlement, for fear there should be other parties out, which they have reason to suppose from accounts they received from Reed's Station, to that effect.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 21.

By the latest accounts from Port-au-Prince, we are informed, that the mulattoes have made peace with the whites, which has enabled them to repel every possible incursion near the town; the mulattoes being very strong in number, and better adapted to the service of fighting against the negroes. But all this is not sufficient to put a period to the disturbances in that beautiful island. A force is expected from old France to effect this; on the arrival of which, there can be little doubt but that the insurgents will not only disperse, but be intimidated into peace, and submission to the laws.

Nov. 22. Late advices from France say, that after the first day of October, 1791, no American ship, laden with tobacco were to be admitted to entry in the French ports, except upon condition of coming directly from America with clearances for France.

Extract of a letter from Leyden, September 20.

"The French king's acceptation of the constitution, has thrown a universal damp upon the spirits of such anti-revolutional Frenchmen as reside among us, and in our neighbourhood. All Germany would have been in motion long before this time, to have restored the old tyrannical government, could the pulse of the people have been brought to beat in concert with the wishes of the courts; but at present, we as much expect the emperor of China here as a counter-revolution in France. The two (exiled) French princes Artois and Conde, not long since solicited a loan of three millions of florins at Amsterdam, but did not succeed. All they could procure was about 275 thousand livres, for which the diamonds and jewels of the Conde family were mortgaged, valued at a million sterling, and which now he pawned at a public broker's for redemption. The Diet of Ratisbon have drawn up a petition to the emperor, to persuade him, if possible to reinstate certain German princes in possession of Alsace; but the answer, it is said, has not yet been received."

Nov. 24. By the brig Commerce, captain Jones, arrived yesterday from Cape François, which place he left the 3d instant, we learn that the situation of the white people in Hispaniola was very distressing when he came away—that the blacks had lost no ground, and in every engagement seemed to act with astonishing intrepedity. The frigates and troops which left the Cape the 23d of October, to attack Port-Margot, had captured the fort, after some resistance, and shortly after marched to attack English Hill, a strong post in possession of the insurgents, commanding a pass through the mountains. The troops were advancing with their arms supported, when they were suddenly fired on by a considerable body of the blacks in ambuscade. The whites upon this were obliged to retreat with precipitation, having suffered a considerable loss in killed and wounded. Two vessels had arrived at the Cape with the wounded on this expedition.

That a few days before he sailed, a vessel had arrived in a short passage from Bourdeaux, which brought an account of the appointment of count Dillon to the government of Hispaniola—and, that he was to have embarked for his government on the 12th of October, with four thousand troops!

By extracts of a letter from Aux Cayes, to a merchant in this city, we learn, that there is almost a total stagnation of business; that flour was selling at five dollars, and most other things in proportion. That in consequence of the continuation of the disturbances and the loss of revenue by the destruction of so many sugar plantations, the duty on sugar was doubled. The writer, in order to give a striking idea of the disagreeableness of his situation, mentions, that he would be willing to put up with any thing, however disagreeable, to be once safe returned from amongst them. All sorts of produce are very scarce and dear.

Some accounts from England recently published, inform that Mr. Burke is become so unpopular, that both his friends and the world are deserting him—and even the ministers treat him with coldness.

SHEPHERD's-TOWN, *November 7.*

Extract of a letter dated Washington, in Kentucky, September 3.

"Since I have been here, I have been informed that the Indians have sent a prisoner to Dunlap's station, with a letter, importing that they wish to come in, and treat of peace. In consequence of which I have been told that governor St. Clair has issued a proclamation, forbidding any of the citizens killing or annoying them, if they approach with a flag—but what nation it is that offers to treat, I have not heard. Although I do not thirst for the blood of these poor uncultivated beings, I am of opinion it would be bad policy to make a peace before the arms of the Union have a proper impression on the minds of the Indian nations in general, agreeable to the trite observation—'A thing well done is twice done.' If a peace is patched up now, government will soon have to begin the business *de novo*; or the poor scattered citizens in these parts will once more have to wade through a sea of blood."

ANNAPOLIS, *December 1.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Port-au-Prince, to his brother in Alexandria, 12th October 1791.

"The distracted situation of this island renders my time very disagreeable. There has been, and still continues, at Cape François, a general insurrection of the negroes, who have burnt and laid waste the whole country. Two or three hundred plantations are reduced to ashes: they several times rushed on in crowds against the mouths of the cannon, endeavouring to break into town, but were always repulsed. In this part of the island they have frequently shewn a disposition to revolt. Every day exhibits a scene of hanging, torturing, and burning negroes. Only two or three plantations are burnt as yet; but the citizens are, every moment, apprehensive that the town will be set on fire. Guards are kept night and day in every corner of the town; and the citizens are obliged to keep tubs of water always at their doors, and lamps or candles burning during the night. In short, words cannot express the distressing situation of this colony.

"The Spaniards have refused to give us any assistance in our present difficulties: they treated the commissioners sent to Havanna, with contempt; telling them they would have no connexion with a people without religion, and that their present calamities were a judgment on them for the injustice done to their king. On the 29th ult. one English man of war, and a sloop of war, arrived here with ammunition, &c. from Jamaica; which place they left almost without a vessel to protect it, having sent three frigates to Cape François besides those which came here. Generous Englishmen!"

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing betwixt two and three hundred acres, in Prince-George's county, on the east side of the Eastern Branch, about four miles from the federal city, and the same distance from Bladensburg; there is a good meadow on it, and some houses. Application may be made to Mr. RICHARD PONSONBY, in Bladensburg, or to the subscriber, in Piscataway. tf

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

November 23, 1791. 1

To be SOLD, on the PREMISES, on the 12th day of January, 1792, for READY CASH,

ALL Charles Smith's right of a tract of LAND, called SHARPE, agreeable to his last will and testament, lying in Charles county, on Mattawoman Swamp, on the road leading from Port-Tobacco to Piscataway. w 3

MARY SMITH, Executrix.

November 22, 1791. 10 3/6

WARREN ACADEMY,

FAUQUIER COURT-HOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the voluntary resignation of Mr. *John Dyson*, who has for some time had the direction of the above-mentioned seminary, and merited the approbation of the trustees and visitors, *James Campbell*, A. B. lately from Princeton college, New-Jersey, was appointed to take charge of the said Academy, and will enter upon the execution of his office about the beginning of January 1792.—The branches of education which he engages to teach the ensuing year, are the Latin and Greek languages, together with the elementary and practical branches of the Mathematics.—The price of tuition will be six pounds current money of Virginia, per annum, for each scholar, exclusive of which, the sum of eight shillings must be paid in advance for the purpose of procuring fuel, to be appropriated to the use of the Academy. Convenient board has hitherto been, and probably may hereafter be, procured in reputable houses, upon the moderate terms of ten or twelve pounds per annum. It is presumed that the eligible situation of WARREN ACADEMY is so well known, that it is unnecessary to say any thing here in recommendation of it. Public examinations of the students, and exhibitions of Oratory, will be held; the periods whereof shall be hereafter made known. 1

By order of the trustees,

WILLIAM EDMONDS, president.

November 17, 1791. Capt. Campbell

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned against hunting, with dog or gun, within my enclosures on Rhode river, without permission from my overseer.

JAMES CARROLL.

November 21, 1791. 2

THE subscriber, in London-town, gives notice, that he wants a plantation of about two hundred acres of good LAND to RENT or LEASE, with a tolerable dwelling house and other out houses on it, he would choose it to be within ten or twelve miles of this place. Any person that has such a plantation to rent or lease, and will give information to the subscriber, he will treat of the same directly, and if they can agree on terms will move on it in the spring. 1 tf

JOHN SEFTON.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Snowden's Iron Works, on the 26th instant, a negro slave named JERRY, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high; had on when he went away, a short pale blue coat, red jacket, buckskin breeches, good felt hat, and shoes; he is an artful villain, and is capable of telling a good tale, and has travelled much about the country. Whoever takes up the said boy, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by tf

CHARLES DUVALL.

November, 1791. 1

CAME to the subscriber, living on Patapsco, a dark bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, appears to be about ten years old, his left hind foot white above the hoof, and has a blaze face. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away. w 3

WILLIAM URQUHART.

1 10 3/6

November 1st, 1791.

THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, living on the head of South River, taken up as a stray, a dark bay HORSE, about seven or eight years old, about fourteen hands and an half high, shod behind, with a hanging main and switch tail, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again, by proving property and paying charges.

3X JOSEPH SELBY.

Annapolis, November 23, 1791.

THE subscriber apprehends business will require him to leave Annapolis by the first of January next, and will probably be absent some length of time, he therefore earnestly begs those who are in his debt, to call in the course of next month, and if they cannot discharge their accounts, they may at least make some agreeable arrangements—This request is so reasonable, it is presumed those concerned will not neglect complying therewith. Should there still remain delinquents, they may rest assured that recourse will be had to a mode more obligatory, as longer indulgence cannot be granted. 2 WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

St. Mary's county, November 10, 1791.

ALL persons having legal claims against the estate of GEORGE AISQUITH, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to bring in their claims, properly attested, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of February next, after which she will not deem herself bound to receive or satisfy any further claims.

2 ELIZABETH AISQUITH, Admx.

WAS committed to my custody, as a runaway, on the 29th day of September last, a mulatto man, who calls himself HARRY JONES: He has lately been proved, in Charles county court, by Joseph Clarke, of the state of Virginia, to have once been his property, and that he the said Clarke sold the aforesaid fellow, about ten years ago, to a certain John M'Daniel, who then lived near Fort Pitt, in the state of Virginia. Jones is about twenty-four years old, five feet six inches high, tolerably well cloathed, has a scar on his forehead and right hand. His master is requested to pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

October 11, 1791. 2

NOTICE.

THOSE persons having TICKETS for sale, in the subscriber's PROPERTY LOTTERY, are requested to make returns of them in ten days from this date, otherwise they will be considered as sold, after which notice will be given when the lottery will commence drawing.

JAMES PATTISON.

Herring Bay, November 24, 1791. 2X

JOSEPH COURT,

Has for sale, for cost and charges,

A SMALL Assortment of FALL GOODS, of about 300l. cost, imported in the ship Kitty, captain Forster.

He has also for sale,

By the piece or package, a general assortment of FALL GOODS, which he will sell for cash or tobacco, at the Baltimore wholesale prices, at his stores at Nottingham, Pig-Point and Tracey's Landing.

N. B. A small invoice of MEDICINE, to be sold, very low, for cash or produce; also, two TENT BEDS, with cotton furniture, mattrasses, blankets, counterpanes, &c. complete.

West River, November 10, 1791. 3X

Cheap LANDS for Sale,

In MONGALIA County, Virginia.

I WILL SELL

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, in the county of Mongalia, held by right of settlement, for which I will give a general warranty deed. The land lies on the Mongalia river, within 15 miles of Morgan-town, through which runs the Buffalo creek. The land is of the first quality, both upland and meadow; and, to accommodate the purchasers, it will be divided into three tracts. If agreeable, I will take negroes, or any other property, at their value, in payment. Immediate possession will be given, either by colonel John Evans, at Morgan-town, or the subscriber, in Berkeley county, Virginia.

DAVID GRAY.

N. B. The state road from Morgan-town to the mouth of the Little Kanhawa, passes within three quarters of a mile of the said land. D. G.

October 27, 1791. 3X

The SUBSCRIBER has upwards of 300 acres of valuable LAND, in St. Mary's county, Bedlam Neck, which he will sell for cash in hand, or on long credit.

THOMAS BOND.

November 11, 1791. 3X

For Sale,

THE following TRACTS of LAND, lying in St. Mary's county, viz.

BUSHWOOD LODGE, containing about four hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and fifty acres of which are uncleared; PENRIN, containing about two hundred acres, eighty acres uncleared; one hundred acres in MAIDEN's BOWER, about twenty acres uncleared.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are requested to apply to J. Briscoe, in St. Mary's county, or to Edmund Key, in Philadelphia. 3X

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, for several good reasons, postpones the sale of his negroes till the third Tuesday in March next. 3X R. H. COURTS.

London-town, November 14, 1791.

THIS to inform gentlemen who wish to import horses for the turf, stud, saddle, or carriage horses, that the subscriber intends sailing for England in March or April next, and to return next fall. Any orders, with the necessary, to empower him to purchase and ship horses, will be thankfully received, and executed with much attention and care, by their

3X Humble Servant,

JOHN CRAGGS.

Somerset county, October 1, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber, a languishing prisoner in Somerset county gaol, intends to apply to the next session of assembly to liberate him from confinement, and from debts which he is unable to pay. 6 JOHN KENNEDY.

St. Mary's, October 8, 1791.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That I intend to apply to the next general assembly for an act to make valid a deed executed by Caleb Jones to me, for about forty-eight acres of land, Part of BECKWITH's LODGE, lying in St. Mary's county, which deed was not recorded in the time prescribed by law, and to direct the recording of the said deed. 7 MORDECAI JONES.

Montgomery county, October 10, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to exonerate me from debts which I am unable to pay.

8X DAVID GEDDES.

St. Mary's county, September 17, 1791.

THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of informing her creditors that she intends to petition the legislature, at their next session, for an act to liberate her from confinement for debts which she is unable to discharge. 8X MARY ROACH.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, 4 A. GOLDER, clk.

November 10, 1791.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon,

By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

November 10, 1791. 4

Annapolis, September 28, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. *William Sanders*, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscribers as speedily as possible, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

7 FREDERICK GREEN, WILLIAM W. DAVIS, } Executors.

Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,

And now opening, at their STORE in Church-street, next door to Mr. *Stephen Clark's* stationary and book store, and near the market,

An ASSORTMENT of choice

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which they will sell low for cash,

VIZ.

MATCH COAT Blankets,
Rose do.
Fearnought,
Kerseys,
Kendal Cottons,
Green Welch do.
Linsey,
Coatings,
White and red Flannel,
Buckram,
Mens Yarn Hose,
Boy's Worsted do.
Mens ribbed do.
Womens fine white do.
Turkey Stripes,
Moreens,
Durants,
Camblets,
Wildbore,
Thickset,
Mens fine Beaver Gloves,
Superfine Broad Cloth,
Elastic do.
Drab do.
Swan Down,
Velveret Waistcoat Shapes,
Royal Rib,
Striped Cotton and Linen,
Check,
Romal, Bandano, Bark & Linen Handkerchiefs,
Toilenet Shapes,
Fine Irish Linen,
Do. Sheetings,
Morocco Shoes for Children,
Sewing Silk,
Dowlafs,
Curry Combs,
Shot,
Coarse and fine Tooth Combs,
Black Silk Hose,
Best Patent do.
Brown Holland,
Bed-Ticking,
Mens Country made Saddles,
Knee and Shoe-Buckles,
Coloured Thread,
Cambrick and Osnabrigs do.
A Variety of Calicoes,
Fustians,
Hat-Band Crape,
Mens and Womens black Gloves,
Raisins,
A Variety of Queen's Ware, and a Quantity of Hyson and Bohea TEAS, &c. &c. &c.

Annapolis, October 5, 1791. 6 X

WILLIAM CATON,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-Dresser,

Has just IMPORTED, in the ship NANTES, CAPTAIN SPENCER,

A Quantity of HAIR,

OF DIFFERENT COLOURS and LENGTHS.

HE begs leave to acquaint those ladies who wish for conveniency and little trouble, that he makes CURL and ELASTIC CUSHIONS that fit easy and firm upon the head without any trouble of pinning; and, when dressed, no head of hair whatever, though dressed by the completest hand, can look better or more natural, so that a lady, in a few minutes, may complete her own hair-dressing. Also new fashioned CURL BRADES, and fashionable WIGS—Ladies who wish to have any alteration in any they have got from other hair-dressers, he will do it on the most REASONABLE TERMS.

He has also just received by the same ship, a variety of articles in the line of his profession, among which are the following, viz.—Perfumes of all kinds; different sorts of pomatum, hard and soft; plain and perfumed powder; powder knives and bags; ladies elegant pocket bottles; court plaister; dressing and fine tooth combs; swan-skin, cat-skin, and silk puffs; ladies powder boxes, with puffs; hair-pins, long and short, double and single; tooth-brushes; razors in cases, and razor-strops; shaving-boxes, soap and brushes; wash-balls; hair ribband; band-boxes; craping, pinching, and tounce irons.

He has likewise for SALE, an elegant fashionable HEAD DRESS, from London.

Said CATON respectfully returns his sincere thanks to all his customers, and hopes a continuance of their favours, as he does, and always will do, his utmost to oblige.

*** Orders from any part of the state, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. 6X

Prince George's county, October 15, 1791.

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of BIRK MOCKBEE, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated to the subscriber, near Upper Marlborough, on or before the 10th day of December next, or they will be excluded on the distribution of the assets in hand. 6X46

Wm. N. MOCKBEE, Administrator.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Port-Tobacco, August 20, 1791.

WHEREAS, on Saturday the 13th instant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, as my negro man called BENJAMIN was going from this place to Haberdeventure, as soon as he reached the top of the hill, commonly called Theobald's Hill, (about half a mile distant from this town) he was met and accosted by a white man who had on a dark cloth coat, and who rode a small black horse, some trifling conversation ensued, when this man rode up to Benjamin and gave him a violent stab in the breast with a knife, or some such weapon, of which he died on the Monday following—I will pay the above reward of one hundred dollars to any person who will discover the perpetrator of this inhuman act, so that he be convicted thereof. 11 J. H. STONE.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive,

Most respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has just received, via Philadelphia, and now opening,

A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Fashionable, Superfine & Second Clothes,
Three quarters and seven-eighths stripe Clothes,
Cassimers,
Superfine, stripe & plain Coating,
Cardinals,
Halfthicks,
Knapt Cottons,
Flannels,
Baizes,
Welsh Plains,
Duffil Blankets,
Durants,
Calimancoes,
Jones Spinning,
Moreens,
Wildboars,
Crapes,
Muslinets,
Muslins of all sorts,
Plain, stripe and spotted Gauzes,
Royal Ribbs,
Thickset,
Satinets,
Jeans,
Fustains,
Corduroys,
Black Princess Stuff,
Cottons and Calicoes,
Cotton & Chintz Shawls,
Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs,
Table Clothes,
Bed-Ticks,
Flanders Bed-Bunts,
Checks, 7 and yard wide,
Cotton Stripes,
7-8 and yard wide Irish Linens, & Sheetings,
Ink-Powder,
Snuff,
Ladies fashionable Beaver, Hats,
Mens coarse ditto,
Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons,
Imperial ditto,
Broad and Narrow Ribands,
Modes and Sattins,
Tapes,
Bindings,
Thread,
Edging and Bobbing,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton, Silk & Worsted Hose,
Silk and Cotton Patent ditto,
Ladies Gloves,
Gentlemen's Beaver ditto,
Ditto lined with Flannel,
Best Philadelphia & common Snuff Shoes,
White Sattin ditto,
Ironmongery,
Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Fine Old MADEIRA, 6
By the PIPE, or GALLON.

LEWIS NETH,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from where he kept store in Fleet-street, to the house lately built by Mr. F. Grammar, opposite the south-west end of the Market, where he has opened a large and general ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Suitable to the season,

IMPORTED in the last Vessels from EUROPE,

——Amongst which are——

ROSE & Duffil Blankets,
Rugs,
Fearnoughts,
Twilled Kerseys,
Halfthicks,
Negro Cottons,
Striped & plain Coatings,
Plains,
Forrest Clothes,
Superfine, second & coarse Broad Cloathes,
Superfine Cassimers,
Double milled Drab,
Baizes,
Flannels,
Linens,
Carpets and Carpeting,
Moreens,
Taboreens,
Joans Spinning,
Wildbores,
Camblets,
Dimities,
Bombazenes,
Bombazets,
Crapes,
Corduroys,
Thicksets,
Franklin Cords,
Velvets,
Valencias,
Satinets,
Fustians,
Jeans,
Toilenets,
Checks,
Bed-Ticks,
Iiish Linens,
Sheetings and Dowlafs,
Russia Sheetings,
Osnabrigs,
Ticklenburgs,
German Linens,
Brown Hollands,
A handsome Assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes,
Shawls,
White Cottons,
Muslins,
Muslin Handkerchiefs and Aprons,
Rich Silk, Tamboured Cassimer, Casinet, and Bagatelle Jacket Shapes,
Rich white and black Sattins and Lutestrings,
Black Peelongs,
Modes,
Sarsnets,
Persians,
An Assortment of Ribbons,
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Gloves,
Fine and coarse Hats,
Silk, Cotton, Silk & Cotton, Worsted and Yarn Hose,
Writing Paper,
Ink Powder,
Sealing Wax,
Wafers,
Ironmongery, Cutlery and Hard-Ware,
Queen's Ware,
Wool and Cotton Cards,

With a number of other ARTICLES, all which he will sell at the lowest prices.

He has also for Sale,

GROCERIES,

West-India and New-England Rum, French Brandy, Wine, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar; Imperial, Hyson, Hyson skin, Souchong, Congo, and Bohea Teas; Raisins, Currants, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch, Fig-Blue, Indico, Salt, Saltpetre, Glauber Salts, Allum, Copperas, Powder and Shot, &c. &c.

ANNAPOLIS, November 1, 1791. 5 X

JOHN HYDE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his friends in particular, that he carries on the tanning and currying business at the yard lately occupied by Mr. John Adam Bayer, where he buys all kinds of hides, or tans one half for the other, as may be most convenient for those who have them to dispose of; he also informs the public, that he is determined to sell leather as low as it can be purchased in Baltimore, and hopes by his attention and punctuality to merit the custom of those who may please to favour him with their commands.

N. B. He still carries on the boot and shoe-making business, in Conduit-street, opposite Mr. George Mann's new building, where he makes all kinds of boots and shoes in the neatest manner, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. 9 X

Annapolis, September 20, 1791.

THE subscribers hereby forewarn all persons whatever from hunting, with either dog or gun, on the lands in South-river neck belonging to the estate of William Sanders, late deceased.

Oct. 4, 1791. 9 F. GREEN,
W. W. DAVIS.

NEW LINE.

ANNAPOLIS, EASTON, and PHILADELPHIA,

Water and Land STAGES,

Via CÆCIL COURT HOUSE & NEWCASTLE.

THE Subscribers, (Proprietors of the *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore New Line*) very respectfully inform the *inhabitants of this city* and its vicinity, that they intend to establish a communication from this place direct to *Philadelphia*, for the conveyance of *freight and passengers*, to commence running the 29th instant, on the following route:—*A packet* will leave *Philadelphia* every *Monday* morning for Newcastle, on its arrival the stage immediately conveys the passengers to *Cæcil Court House*, where the packet waits their arrival, and proceeds direct for *Annapolis* and *Easton*, and touches at *Annapolis* on her return. The peculiar advantages of this tour, in point of expedition, will be obvious to every traveller going to the northward, it being certain this route can be performed in less time than any other. The *proprietors* solicit the patronage of the public, assuring them every exertion shall be used to render this line pleasing, agreeable and expeditious. The variableness of the winds renders the day of the packet's return from *Easton* rather uncertain; but it is expected she will leave this place early every Sunday morning. *Passengers*, and *shippers* that have freight to forward are requested to leave their names at the *Printers*, who will instruct the captain to wait upon them and inform the hour of departure.

JOHN CHAMBERS, *Cæcil Court House.*
HENRY DARLEY, Wm. CLAY, BOND and LEES, *Newcastle.*

Passage to Cæcil Court-House,	7 6
to Newcastle in stage,	6 0
to Philadelphia in packet,	3 9
	17 3

Heavy freight, 2*s.* per cwt. from city to city. Light in proportion to bulk.

Annapolis, August 19, 1791. 10

Sixteen Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending four slaves, or four dollars for each, viz. BEN, a black well set man, about 35 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high; had with him when he absconded good cloaths of a variety of kinds, he has been long and well known as a waterman on this bay, and had charge of a schooner of Mr. Sprigg's.——PHIL, a young black crop negro, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very forward and impertinent, about 22 years of age, and well made, had the ordinary cloathing of a crop negro.——MAREEN, a light coloured negro woman of about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout and well made, had also a variety of good cloathing.——JACK, a stout young man of about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well made, has been some time a coachman. It is apprehended that these slaves are lurking in the neighbourhood of West river. All persons are forewarned against harbouring them, as they will, when discovered, be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. These persons have assumed the name of Boston, and have petitioned for their freedom at the last term of the general court, and have since absconded under a pretence that they are free. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slaves, or either of them, to the subscriber, in Annapolis, or Richard Sprigg, Esq. of West river.——The fellow Jack will be hired to any strict master at a very reasonable rate, until next April term. 3 tf JOHN F. MERCER.

Annapolis, November 16, 1791.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.